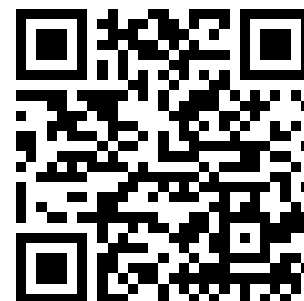

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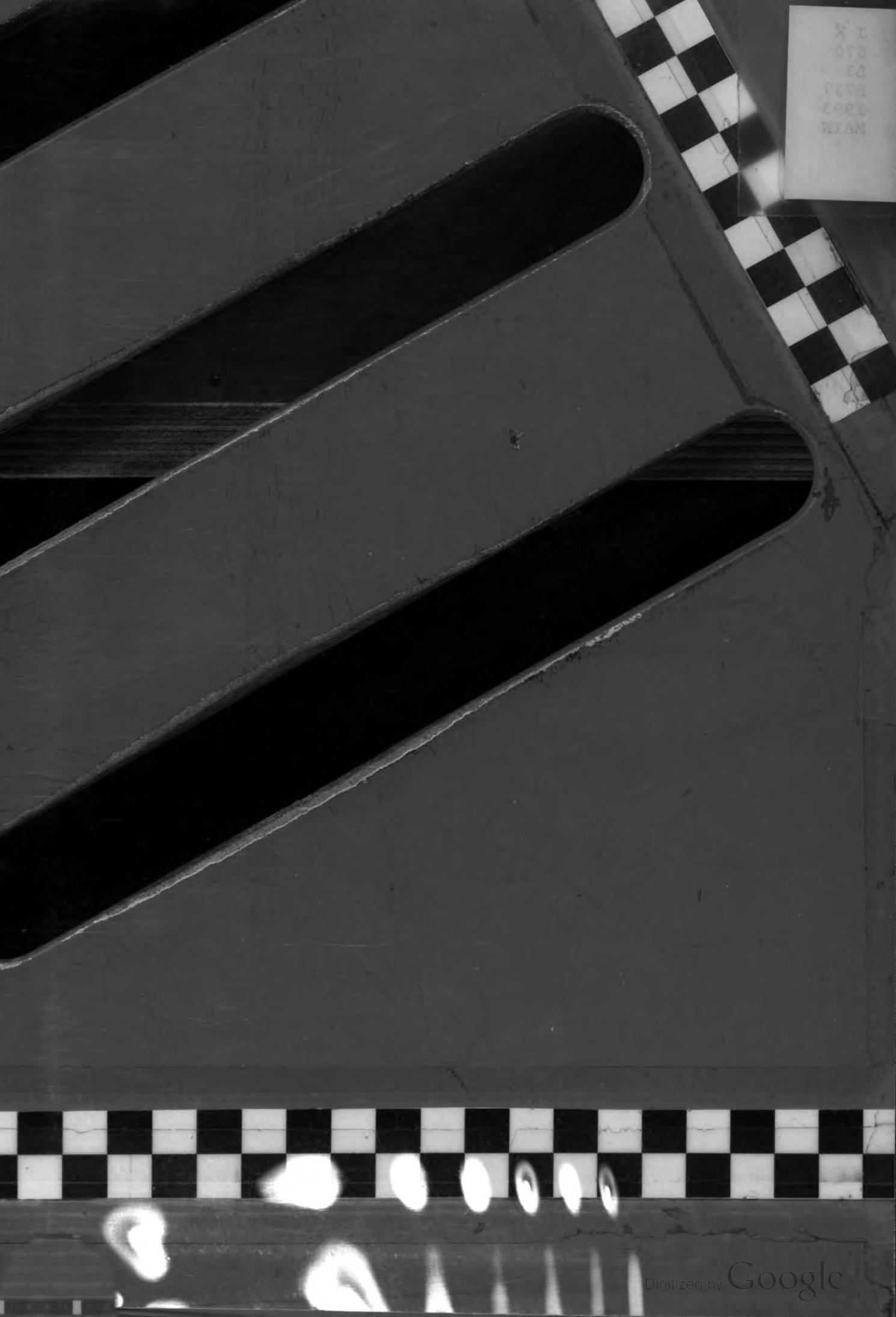
BUDGET REQUEST

for
the BUREAU
of LAND
MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

The U.S. DEPARTMENT *of the* INTERIOR

BUREAU *of* LAND MANAGEMENT



The PRESIDENT'S
FY 1993
BUDGET REQUEST
for
The BUREAU
of LAND
MANAGEMENT

AN OVERVIEW



The U.S. DEPARTMENT *of the* INTERIOR

BUREAU *of* LAND MANAGEMENT

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The wealth of ancient cultural resources found on our public lands serves as a constant reminder of our stewardship responsibilities — to maintain and enhance America's natural resources so that we can benefit from them, and also pass them along to future generations.

Cy Jamison

Director, Bureau of Land Management

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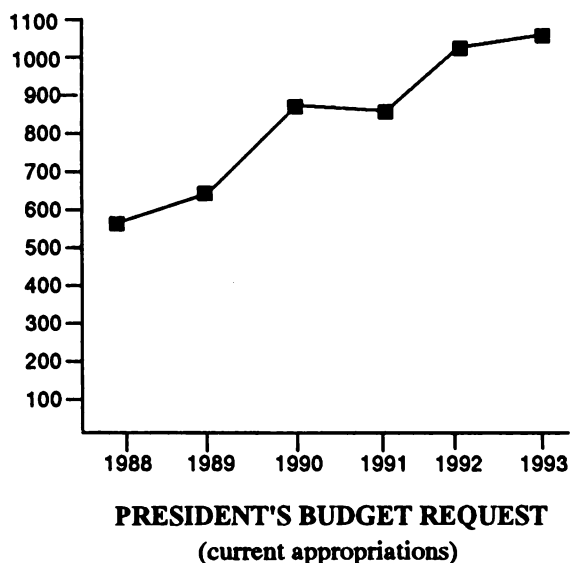
For a complete description of the BLM 1993 budget, please refer to the BLM's FY 1993 Budget Justifications available from the Division of Budget, Bureau of Land Management, Room 5060, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, or the nearest BLM State Office.

MB/W

HE 1993 BUDGET

A BALANCED APPROACH TO NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The 1993 President's Budget for the Bureau of Land Management continues the momentum initiated by the Bush administration — a trend driven by a recognition of our public lands as a precious resource which, when well managed, will continue to benefit all Americans for generations to come.



- **America the Beautiful/Legacy 99**
 - Recreation 2000
 - Fish and Wildlife 2000
 - Range of Our Vision
 - Hazardous Waste Cleanup
 - Improved Facilities Management
 - Wilderness Area Management
 - Adventures in the Past—cultural resources
 - Back Country Byways
 - Wetlands-Riparian Initiative
- **Western Oregon Forests and Biodiversity**
- **Energy and Minerals**
- **Firefighting**
- **Land Records Automation**
- **War on Drugs**
- **Heritage Education**
- **Human Resources**

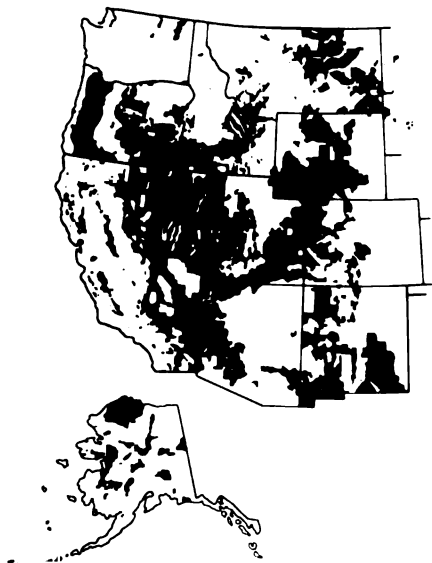
The BLM has the largest natural resource base in Federal ownership. BLM's management of these resources is guided by the President's commitment to the environment and the Interior Secretary's stewardship agenda—a promise to leave the public lands in better shape than they were when the Administration took office.

THE NATION'S LARGEST LAND MANAGER



The BLM manages about 270 million acres of public lands, or one-eighth of the total land surface of the United States. Most of these lands are located in 12 Western States, including Alaska, although small parcels are scattered throughout other states.

In addition, the BLM manages the mineral estate underlying 300 million acres of other Federally-administered, State or private lands, and supervises most mineral operations on Native American Indian lands. Thus, the BLM has the largest natural resource base under Federal control.



Multiple-Use Management

Public lands are managed for multiple use benefits and a sustained yield of natural resources within a framework of environmental responsibility and scientific technology. Multiple uses include recreation; fish and wildlife; soil and watershed values; livestock grazing; wild horses and burros; energy and mineral extraction; forestry; wilderness; and cultural and historic values.

The BLM has 11 State Offices in the western states and Alaska, an Eastern States Office in Virginia, a Service Center in Denver, an interagency fire support center in Boise, and a headquarters office in Washington, D.C. In addition, the BLM has 55 District Offices and 140 Resource Area Offices. The BLM employs nearly 12,000 people in accomplishing its mission.



Stewardship goals for the BLM include leaving the resources in better shape for future generations.

THE 1993 BUDGET REQUEST

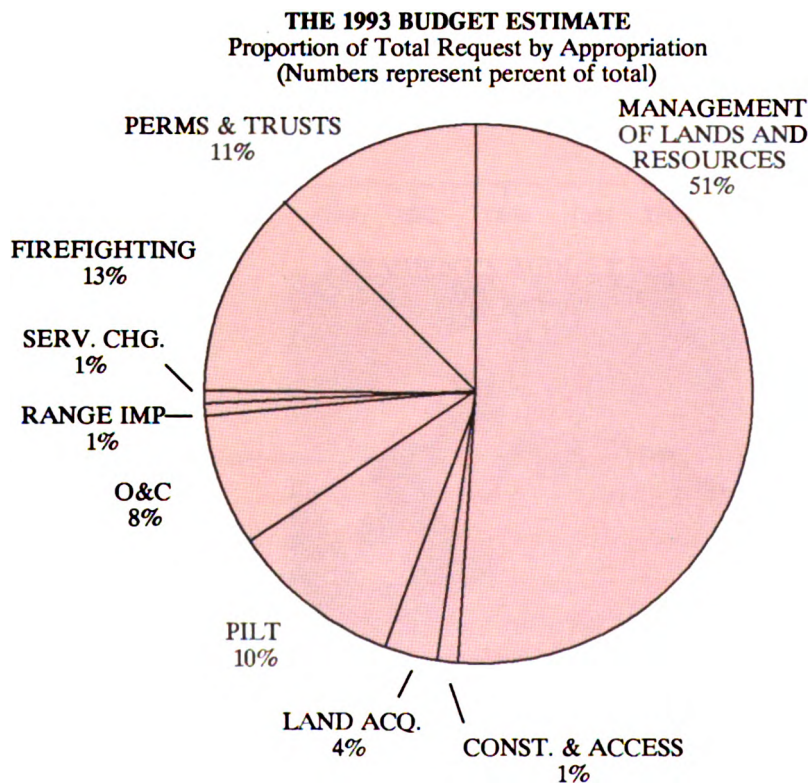
The Fiscal Year 1993 budget request for the BLM totals \$1.159 billion, an increase of \$48 million (+4.3 percent) from the 1992 budget of \$1.111 billion. The 1993 estimate includes \$1.05 billion in current year appropriations, an increase of \$45 million from 1992; and \$109 million in permanent appropriations, an increase of \$3 million over the 1992 budget.

The 1993 budget will fund 11,860 full-time equivalent positions.

Revenue

The public lands and their resources are the source of significant revenue for the Federal government, the states, and local communities. The BLM estimates that it will collect over \$364 million in 1993 in receipts for land uses, leases, and sales of renewable resources such as timber. Also, the BLM's minerals program activities contribute substantially to an additional \$1.1 billion of receipts collected for onshore mineral leasing by the Department of the Interior. Some \$103 million of the receipts collected by the BLM will be shared with the states and counties in which the revenues were produced. Many counties also receive payments from the \$105 million Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, also managed by the BLM.

In addition, the Administration is again proposing the establishment of a \$100 annual mining claim holding fee expected to generate a total of \$97.6 million in revenue in 1993 of which \$80.2 million will go to the General Fund of the Treasury and \$17.4 million will be used by the BLM to fund the mining law administration program and to collect the fee.



* Firefighting BLM Share Only

EXPANDING THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVES IN 1993

America the Beautiful/Legacy 99 **\$252.4 million**

The 1993 BLM budget request for these initiatives totals \$252.4 million, an increase of \$30.8 million from 1992.



Some of the most beautiful, scenic, and exciting areas in the world can be found on BLM-managed lands. The President's *America the Beautiful* Initiative seeks to expand, protect, preserve and restore this treasury of public land resources, as well as greatly enhance access to public lands for all Americans

America the Beautiful is a major component of the BLM's multiple use approach to natural resource management and stewardship, and cuts across many BLM programs, including rangeland resources, fish and wildlife, cultural resources, recreation, and wilderness on BLM-administered lands.

Within these programs, the BLM has a number of initiatives and strategic plans which support its efforts in *America the Beautiful*. Among these are *Recreation 2000*, *Range of Our Vision*, and *Fish and Wildlife 2000*, as well as program initiatives such as *Adventures in the Past*, *Watchable Wildlife*, *Back Country Byways*, and challenge cost-share projects.

America the Beautiful also encompasses the BLM's land acquisition (Land and Water Conservation Fund) program, budgeted at \$42.1 million (+\$17.1 million) for 1993.

The 1993 budget includes the complementary *Legacy 99* Initiative in the President's *America the Beautiful* program. *Legacy 99* is the Secretary of the Interior's initiative to maintain, repair, and rehabilitate facilities on the Nation's public lands. It will culminate in 1999, the 150th anniversary of the Department of the Interior, leaving a legacy for the 21st century.

The portion of the BLM's budget supporting the *Legacy 99* initiative will be aimed at reducing backlogs in the BLM's building, recreation, transportation, and other facility maintenance and rehabilitation construction projects, as well as management of hazardous wastes.

The BLM maintains:

- over 45,000 miles of roads
- 5,000 miles of trails
- 250 major bridges
- 673 developed recreation sites
- 1,635 buildings
- 1,835 semi-developed recreation sites

America the Beautiful/Legacy 99 (dollars in millions)

	1992 Enacted	1993 Pres. Bud.	Change from 1992
Cultural Resources	9.6	10.1	+0.5
Wilderness Management	10.5	11.9	+1.4
Recreation Resources	25.0	25.1	+0.1
Recreation Ops (Fees)	1.4	1.4	—
West. Oregon, Other Res.	8.8	10.9	+2.1
Rangeland Management	40.9	41.2	+0.3
Wildlife Habitat	34.1	33.8	-0.3
Hazardous Materials	20.5	24.7	+4.2
Maintenance (MLR)	28.2	30.9	+2.7
Maintenance (O&C)	6.3	7.5	+1.2
Construction	11.3	12.8	+1.5
Land Acquisition (LWCF)	25.0	42.1	+17.1
Total	\$221.6	\$252.4	+\$30.8

*MLR: Management of Lands and Resources
O & C: Oregon and California Grant Lands*

Fire Program

The BLM is committed to being ready to fight wildfires and protect lives, property, and natural resources. The 1993 Interior program of \$233 million will continue the Department's efforts to fund and manage fire protection resources and to fund unpredictable emergency operations such as fire suppression at the level of the average cost of the past 10 years.



The BLM stands ready to combat wildfires and to protect lives, property, and natural resources. The BLM budget contains the fire program funding for the Department of the Interior including the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Automation

A primary goal of the BLM's automation modernization project is to provide an updated and efficient system to store and retrieve the millions of records and other data items maintained by the BLM. The Automated Lands and Minerals Records System (ALMRS)/ Modernization Project will assist the BLM in making sound resource management and administrative decisions, and will benefit the public, industry and other Federal and state agencies relying on BLM's records.

The 1993 budget request for the ALMRS project is \$38.5 million, an increase of \$15.3 million over 1992.

Energy and Minerals Management

The 1993 program will enhance environmentally sound production of oil and gas, and mineral extraction on Federal lands. This will include strengthening the oil and gas inspection program on Federal and Indian lands, plugging abandoned oil and gas wells, and protecting Federal resources from drainage. Also, the program to sell mineral materials from public lands will be strengthened with increased funds for production verification, appraisals, and inspections.

Riparian/Wetlands

The BLM manages 24 million acres of riparian/wetland areas containing some of the most ecologically important plant and animal communities on Federal lands. Through the coordinated efforts of the rangeland management, watershed, and wildlife programs, the BLM will devote considerable attention to these crucial areas in 1993. An increase of \$1 million in the soil, water, and air program is requested specifically to implement the BLM's Riparian-Wetland Strategy which supports the President's emphasis on wetlands protection.



Healthy riparian areas, green ribbons of vegetation bordering streams and rivers, are vital to a healthy environment. The BLM's Riparian-Wetlands Initiative will restore most riparian areas on public lands within this decade.

CONTINUING THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVES



The BLM seized over \$261 million in illegal drugs off of public lands in 1991.

War on Drugs

The 1993 budget request provides continued emphasis in the resource protection and law enforcement programs for the President's War on Drugs. Requested is \$10.3 million for the control of illegal drug activity on the public lands, especially in remote areas along the United States/Mexico border in Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

Global Climate Change Research

The BLM's 1993 budget requests \$1 million for participation in the U.S. Global Climate Change Focused Research Program. Of international significance is a paired ecosystem study conducted in collaboration with scientists from the new Commonwealth of Independent States (former Soviet Union).

Mining Claim Holding Fee

The Administration is again proposing the establishment of a \$100 per claim annual

fee for each unpatented mining claim, mill, or tunnel site on Federal land in lieu of the \$100 worth of annual assessment work currently required by the General Mining Law of 1872. This fee will benefit natural resources by reducing on-the-ground impacts. In place of direct appropriation, funds for BLM's mining law program operations will be derived from a portion of the holding fee revenue collected. The total amount expected to be available for program operations in 1993 from the fee proposal is \$17.4 million.



Heritage Education

The President has established excellence in education as a priority for his administration through his America 2000 initiative. In support of this, the BLM launched the Heritage Education Initiative—a 5-year plan designed to increase math and science skills in schoolchildren through a unique curriculum designed around BLM's rich archaeological, paleontological, and historical cultural resources. This new program will be funded through the BLM's Cultural Resources budget.

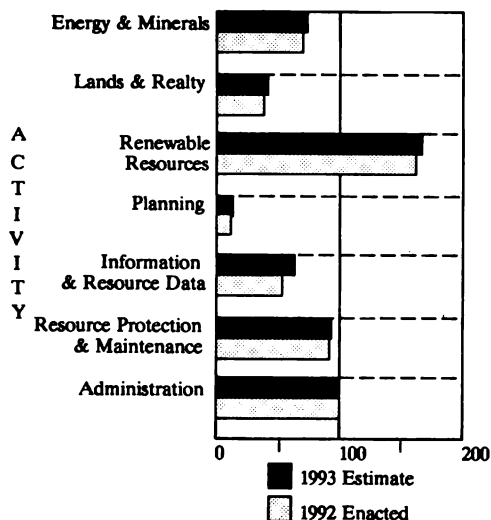
MANAGING THE NATION'S PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES

\$546 MILLION

The 1993 request for Management of Lands and Resources, the BLM's largest operating account, is \$546.2 million, a net increase of \$14.1 million over 1992.

Within this total, the most significant increases are requested for oil, gas and mineral material inspections; cultural resources management; wilderness management; riparian/wetland management; data automation; maintenance of facilities such as buildings, roads, trails, and recreation sites; and hazardous materials management in support of the *America the Beautiful* and *Legacy 99* initiatives.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Dollars in Millions



Energy and Minerals \$72.9 million

The BLM manages the Federal mineral estate underlying 570 million acres. This includes 88,000 Federal and Indian oil



and gas leases, 33 percent of all coal resources in the United States, and 1.1 million unpatented mining claims for such minerals as gold, silver, and strategic minerals.

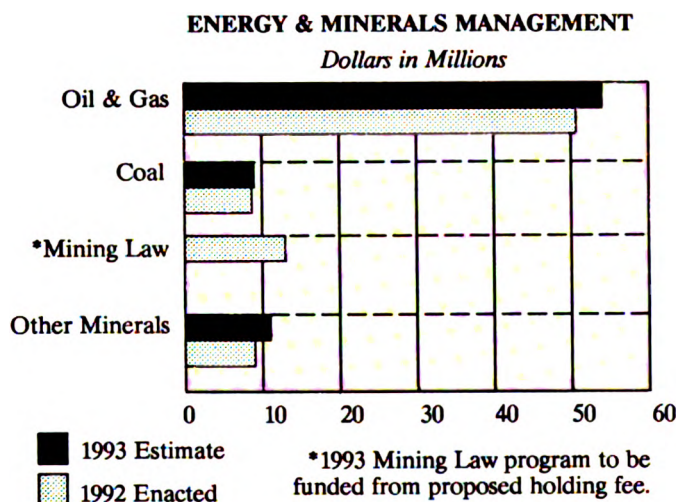
About 60 percent of prospective and known geothermal resources are managed by the BLM. Other resources administered by the BLM include uranium, lead, potash, sodium, phosphate, zinc, building stone, sand, and gravel.



Oil production site. Inspection of oil and gas leases will be a priority in 1993.

The BLM's energy and minerals program

- leases oil and gas, coal, geothermal, and other leasable mineral resources
- oversees development of onshore energy and minerals resources
- assesses environmental impacts of proposed energy and minerals developments
- mitigates any adverse environmental effects
- administers laws related to mining on the public lands
- sells energy and mineral resources at fair market value



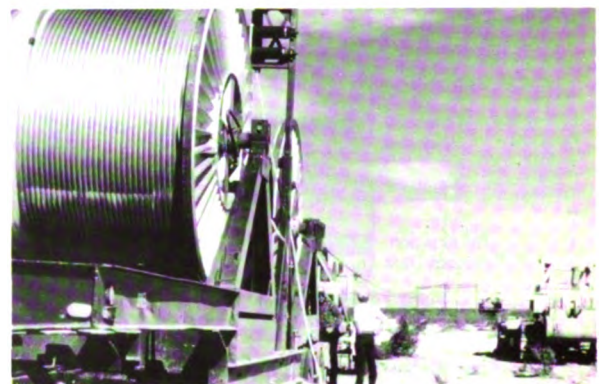
The 1993 estimate of \$72.9 million includes \$53.8 million for the oil and gas program, \$8.5 million for the coal program, and \$10.5 million for other mineral programs. Appropriated funding is not requested in 1993 for Mining Law administration, since the proposed mining claim holding fee would fund this program from receipts generated. The 1993 request for programs other than Mining Law Administration represents an overall increase of \$4.7 million from the 1992 budget.

An increase of \$3.5 million in the oil and gas program is requested to allow the BLM to expand its inspection and enforcement strategy for both Federal and Indian lands in response to continuing efforts to correct this material weakness in the program identified in past years. Additionally, an increase of \$1.4 million is requested for increased mineral materials sale production accountability, another identified material weakness.

Lands and Realty Management \$39.2 million

The 1993 request includes \$25.6 million for Lands, Realty, and Rights-of-Way management, and \$13.6 million for Alaska Lands Programs. The request is a decrease of \$1.3 million from 1992.

Through the Lands and Realty Management programs, the BLM provides permits, leases, and rights-of-way to use public lands, and consolidates, exchanges, or adjusts land ownership to meet the needs of public and private interests.



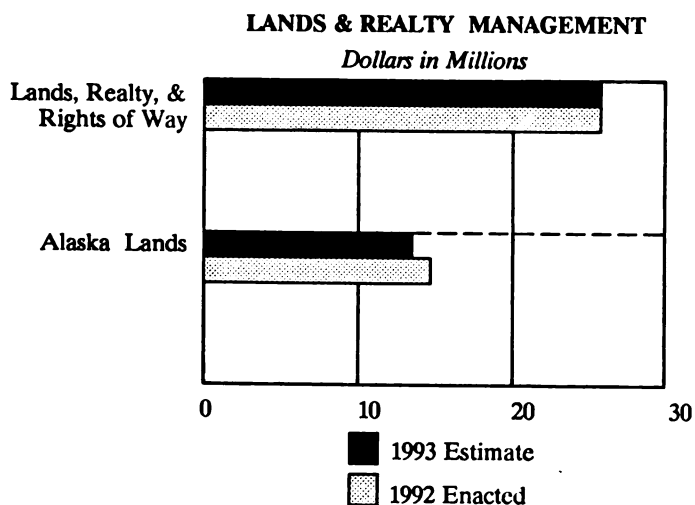
The BLM provides rights-of-way over Federal lands.

Program goals are to:

- Enhance public access to public lands
- Consolidate ownership of lands to protect areas of high value to the public, improve resource management, and reduce land management costs
- Acquire, exchange and dispose of lands to meet specific management objectives
- Lease or convey lands to state and local governments for recreation and public purposes
- Withdraw lands to protect resources
- Prevent unauthorized use of public lands
- Provide rights-of-way for energy and mineral development, timber production, transportation systems, and communication sites
- Maintain the public land records
- Monitor the use of public lands for authorized landfills and dumps

Alaska Lands Program

This program conducts special lands and realty functions for Federal lands in the State of Alaska, including continuing the transfer of public lands selected by the state and Native corporations under various laws.



Renewable Resources Management \$163.5 million

The 1993 request for renewable resources is \$163.5 million, a \$2.1 million increase from 1992.

The BLM's renewable resources program includes management of forests; wild horses and burros; rangelands; soil, water, and air quality; fish and wildlife habitat; recreation; wilderness; and cultural resources. These activities provide for the development, use, protection, and a sustained yield of natural resources on public lands. The BLM is committed to managing these resources to benefit the American public for generations to come.

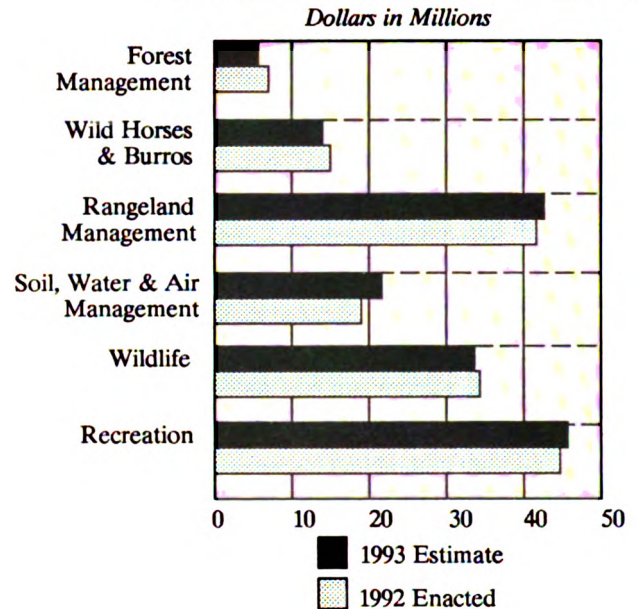


The BLM is committed to managing its renewable resources within a framework of environmental responsibility and scientific technology. Management goals are to provide a sustained yield of resources, and to ensure their availability for future generations.

Within the proposed total, the budgets for rangeland resources; soil, water, and air; cultural resources; wilderness and recreation programs will increase, while the budgets for forestry, wild horse and burro, and fish and wildlife programs will decrease from the 1992 level.

The BLM is committed to managing renewable resources so they will be available for the benefit of the American public for generations to come.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



HIGHLIGHTS OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES:

Forest Management (\$6.8 million) provides for management of about 1.8 million acres of public domain commercial forest outside Western Oregon and Alaska, and about 20 million acres of woodland. In 1993, the major emphasis will be implementing *Forests, Our Growing Legacy*, the BLM's new forestry management plan which takes an ecosystem approach.

Wild Horse and Burro Management (\$13.7 million) ensures viable populations of healthy free-roaming wild horses and burros in balance with public land resources. The goal for 1993 is a population of 59,250, and placement of 5,625 animals through adoption.

Rangeland Management (\$41.2 million), part of the President's *America the Beautiful* program, emphasizes additional rangeland monitoring studies as well as implementation of allotment management plans. Efforts support the BLM's *Range of Our Vision*, a long-term strategic plan for improving the condition of America's rangelands.

Soil, Water, and Air Management (\$19.4 million) focuses on activities to improve or maintain the quality of the soil, water, watersheds, and air on public lands. The 1993 program includes implementation of BLM's Riparian/Wetland Initiative for the 1990's, including such areas as the San Pedro National Conservation Area in Arizona and the Prairie Potholes wetlands. Also emphasized will be controlling non-point source pollution from watersheds and global climate change research. A 1993 increase of \$1 million is targeted toward the BLM's riparian-wetlands initiative.



Monitoring stream flows. Water is an often rare and precious resource on the public lands.

Wildlife Habitat, and Fisheries Management (\$33.8 million) protects, manages and improves habitat for all species dependent on the public land, including fishery resources. Emphasis is also placed on endangered and threatened species such as the desert tortoise in California and Nevada, and on raptors in the Birds of Prey Area in Idaho. The 1993 program, part of the President's *America the Beautiful* Initiative, will implement goals in the BLM's Fish and Wildlife 2000 strategic plan. Also included is management of subsistence hunting on 70 million acres of public lands in Alaska.



Elk are among the many wildlife species which benefit from the BLM's Wildlife Habitat, and Fisheries Management program, part of the President's America the Beautiful Initiative.

Recreation Management (\$48.5 million) supports a wide variety of recreation activities on public lands. This program includes Cultural Resources, (\$10 million; + \$0.5 million) which focuses on protecting and managing archaeological, historical and paleontological resources including areas such as the Chacoan Outliers in New Mexico and Grand Gulch in Utah; Wilderness Management, (\$12 million; + \$1.4 million) to manage and protect over 1.6 million acres of designated wilderness areas and 22.7 million acres of study areas under interim management; and Recreation Resources, (\$25 million; + \$0.1 million) to manage recreational opportunities such as hiking, camping, biking, and touring. Primary recreation sites include seven National Conservation Areas, such as the California Desert, El Malpais in New Mexico and Red Rock Canyon in Nevada, two National Scenic Areas, and the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska, plus unspoiled beaches in California, headlands on the Oregon coast, 44 Back Country Byways in the West, and 32 Wild and Scenic Rivers. The program also includes Recreation Operations (\$1.4 million) which funds operation and maintenance of recreation areas and facilities on public lands from user fees.

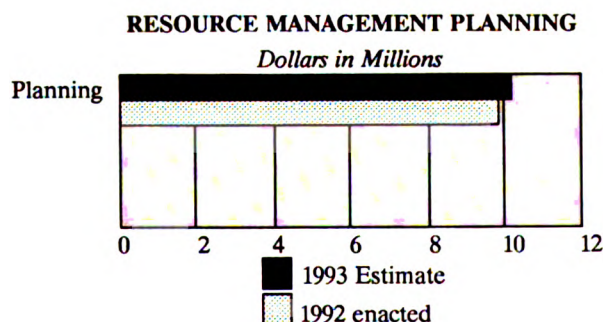
Resource Management Planning \$10.1 million

The 1993 request of \$10.1 million represents an increase of \$350,000 from 1992.



Resource management plans are the "blueprints" by which lands and resources are effectively managed.

Resource management plans provide a basis for making decisions and resolving conflicts regarding energy and mineral production, renewable resources management, lands and realty actions, and other BLM issues. The plans also serve as a key link in working with other Federal, State and private organizations, many of which have related resource plans and policies.



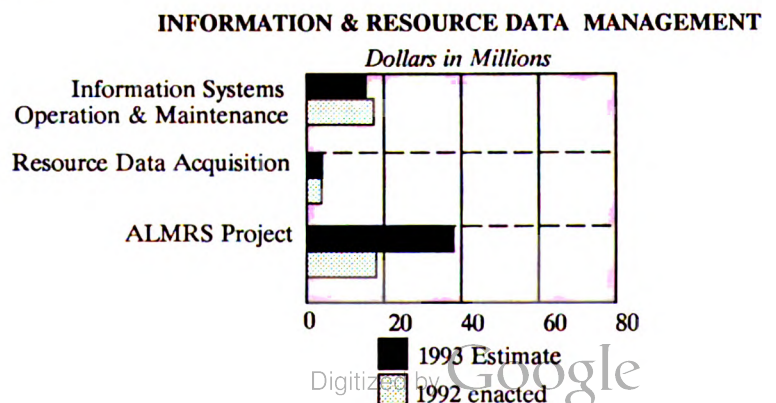
Information and Resource Data Management \$61.2 million

The BLM manages millions of records, many of significant historic value.

The 1993 request of \$61.2 million represents an increase of \$15.2 million from 1992. The 1993 request includes \$17.2 million for Information Systems Operation and Maintenance, \$5.5 million for Resource Data Acquisition and \$38.5 million for the ALMRS/Modernization project.

The most significant effort for 1993 is the continuation of the multi-year Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS)/Modernization project. The goal is to provide a modern and efficient automated system to handle the millions of Federal land and mineral records in the BLM's custody which get constant use by the public.

The BLM currently uses a dozen or more automated computer systems operating on various hardware systems to provide managers with information for making sound resource management and administrative decisions. The goal is to modernize these systems to meet the BLM's data processing requirements for the 1990's and beyond.



The BLM also is preserving its land patent records at the Eastern States Office by optical disk scanning and storage. Many of these records are over 100 years old, and are of significant historical value.

Resource Protection and Maintenance \$96.6 million

This program includes cadastral surveying in both Alaska and the lower 48 states; law enforcement; maintenance of buildings, roads, and recreation sites; and management of hazardous materials on public lands.

Cadastral surveys (\$25.4 million) delineate Federal property boundary lines. In Alaska (\$13.4 million), they are used to identify Federal lands and to transfer lands under the Alaska Statehood Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and other laws. Cadastral surveys are also performed in the lower 48 states (\$12.1 million) to mark or re-establish boundaries and to provide legal property descriptions for Federal lands.



Cadastral surveys delineate Federal boundary lines.

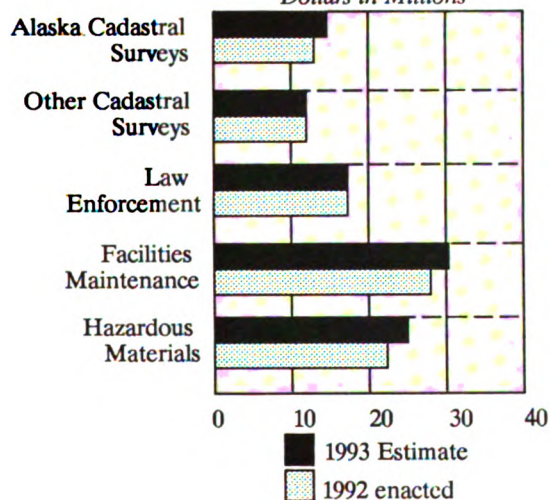
Law enforcement and resource protection (\$15.5 million) efforts include supporting the President's War on Drugs by suppressing production, use and distribution of illegal drugs on the public land. In 1991, the value of illegal drugs seized by BLM law enforcement personnel exceeded \$261 million. BLM also investigates other criminal activities such as theft of timber, minerals, and archaeological resources, and abuse of wild horses and burros.



BLM law enforcement personnel protect the public land and the people who use them.

RESOURCE PROTECTON & MAINTENANCE

Dollars in Millions



In 1991, the value of illegal drugs seized by BLM law enforcement personnel exceeded \$261 million.

Maintenance of facilities (\$30.9 million) is part of Legacy 99. The goal is to maintain and improve the BLM's buildings, bridges, roads, trails, and recreation sites. A special emphasis is placed on safety, damage prevention, and providing facilities for physically challenged visitors.

Hazardous Materials Management (\$24.7 million) a Legacy 99 program, will emphasize assessment of potentially contaminated sites, particularly landfills located on public land, cleanup of hazardous sites, and completing inventories of high and low risk areas.

General Administration **\$102.9 million**

The request of \$102.9 million helps support all of BLM's programs, enhances human resource initiatives, and funds Bureau-wide operating costs such as space rental, telephone communications, unemployment compensation and postage. This account also funds equal employment opportunity and aviation management programs.

LAND ACQUISITION \$42 MILLION

In support of America the Beautiful, the BLM will acquire tracts of land in 23 areas in 9 western states. Acquisition will improve management of threatened and endangered species (such as the desert tortoise), and preserve key wetlands, riparian areas, and other sensitive cultural and natural resources.

Land acquisition projects for 1993 include the following.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Potlatch Exchange, Idaho	5,000,000
2. Organ Mountains ACEC, New Mexico	1,500,000
3. Chilly Slough, Idaho	250,000
4. Santa Rosa Mountains NSA, California	5,500,000
5. Cache Creek ACEC, California	4,500,000
6. Dos Palmas/Salt Cr., California	1,000,000
7. Point Colville/Chadwick ACEC, Washington	1,250,000
8. San Pedro Riparian NCA, Arizona	1,000,000
9. San Sebastian Marsh, California	500,000
10. East Mojave NSA, California	2,000,000
11. Garden Park Fossil Area, Colorado	500,000
12. Central Valley Wetlands, California	2,000,000
13. Devil's Elbow/Hauser Lake, Montana	600,000
14. San Pedro Ecosystem, Arizona	2,100,000
15. Carrizo Plains Natural Area, California	1,547,000
16. Morongo Canyons ACEC, California	500,000
17. Desert Tortoise Habitat, California	700,000
18. King Range NCA, California	500,000
19. Lower Salmon River, Idaho	1,550,000
20. Arizona Wilderness, Arizona	1,580,000
21. Fish Trap Lake Properties (Miller Ranch), Washington	2,350,000
22. Blackfoot River Corridor, Montana	1,818,000
23. West Eugene Wetlands, Oregon.	<u>1,000,000</u>
Subtotal, Line Item Projects	\$39,245,000
Acquisition Management	\$1,800,000
Emergency and Wilderness Inholdings	<u>\$1,045,000</u>
TOTAL	\$42,090,000

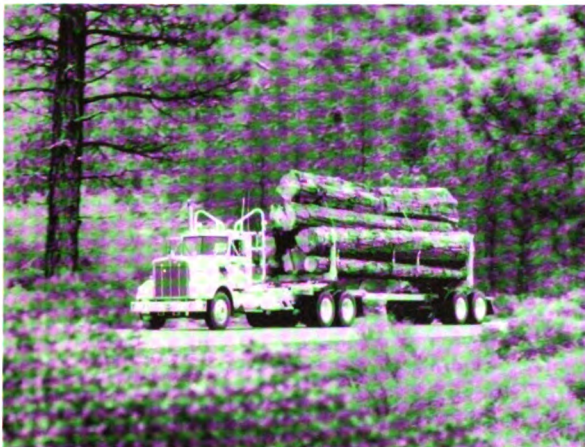
*ACEC: Area of Critical Environmental Concern
NCA: National Conservation Area
NSA: National Scenic Area

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

\$83.6 MILLION

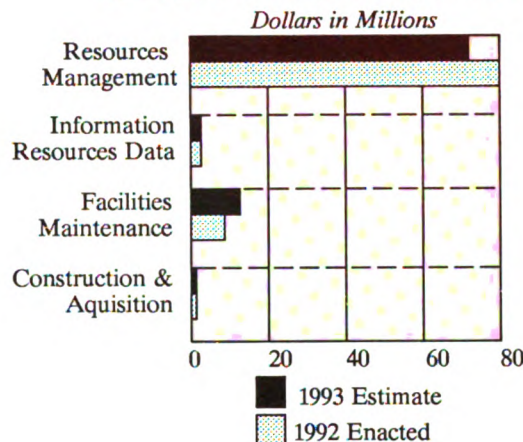
This appropriation provides for the management of about 2.4 million acres of some of the most highly valued public timber lands and forests in Federal ownership. These lands located in western Oregon are managed for sustained yield forest production in order to provide a permanent supply of timber and contribute to the economic stability of local communities while protecting watersheds and wildlife habitat, and providing recreation facilities.

Emphasis in 1993 will be to offer the highest volume of timber for sale while protecting the northern spotted owl and its habitat. Maintenance of facilities will also be increased. In addition, the 1993 budget provides for management of the Pacific yew tree whose bark yields a pharmaceutical substance used in the treatment of cancer.



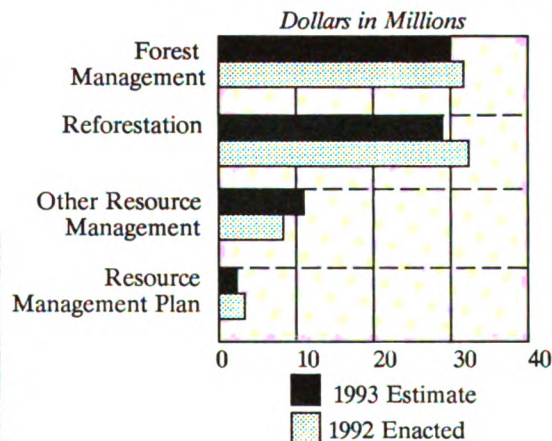
O & C Grant Lands are managed for sustained yield forest production to benefit local communities. 1993 goals include offering the highest volume of timber sales while protecting the northern spotted owl.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS



OREGON & CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Western Oregon Resources Management



CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS

\$14.2 MILLION

Construction (\$12.8 million) of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and bridges necessary for managing and providing public access to public lands resources. Fourteen construction projects are planned in 1993 to support the *Legacy 99* initiative.

Access (\$1.4 million) to public lands by acquiring easements on non-Federal lands that are essential to BLM's resource management programs, particularly forestry and recreation. This amount will purchase 143 easements across non-Federal lands in 1993.

Proposed Construction Projects for 1993 (Dollars in Thousands)

<i>State</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>1993 Request</i>
Alaska	Sourdough Creek Campground (Phase 2)	\$625,000
Arizona	Parker Dam Backcountry Byway (Phase 2)	\$345,000
Arizona	Quail Hill Road	\$1,300,000
California	Kelso Depot Renovation	\$1,000,000
California	Hole-in-the-Wall/Mid Hills Campgrounds (Phase 2)	\$623,000
California	Merced WSR Visitor Use Areas	\$224,000
California	King Range NCA	\$956,000
Colorado	Gunnison Gorge	\$225,000
Colorado	Five Points Rec Site -- Collegiate Peaks	\$465,000
Colorado	Pumphouse Recreation Site	\$147,000
Idaho	Steck Campground	\$420,000
Idaho	Moonstone Recreation Site	\$258,000
Idaho	Boise Interagency Fire Center Warehouse Addition	\$1,000,000
Montana	Red Mountain Campground	\$100,000
New Mexico	El Malpais NCA	\$250,000
New Mexico	Organ Mountains Recreation Site	\$972,000
New Mexico	Orilla Verde Recreation Area	\$1,060,000
Oregon	Steens Mountain SRMA (Phase 1b)	\$1,432,000
Utah	White Sands Campground (Phase 2)	\$615,000
	Bureau-wide Survey and Design	<u>\$808,000</u>
TOTAL		\$12,825,000



The BLM provides access to public lands.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

\$105 MILLION

The 1993 request of \$105 million for Payments in Lieu of Taxes will provide full payment levels to local governments which have eligible lands under the formulas established by current legislation.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes provide financial assistance to local governments (primarily counties) as a result of Federal lands being exempt from local tax levies.

FIREFIGHTING

Department: \$233.2 million
BLM only: \$138.5 million



The BLM administers the fire program funding for the Department of the Interior.

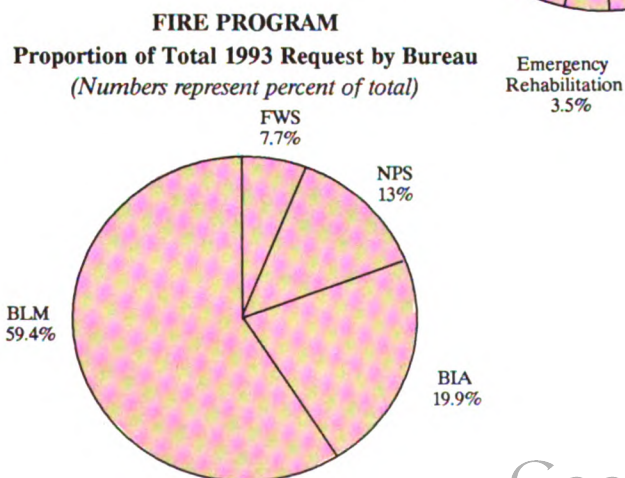
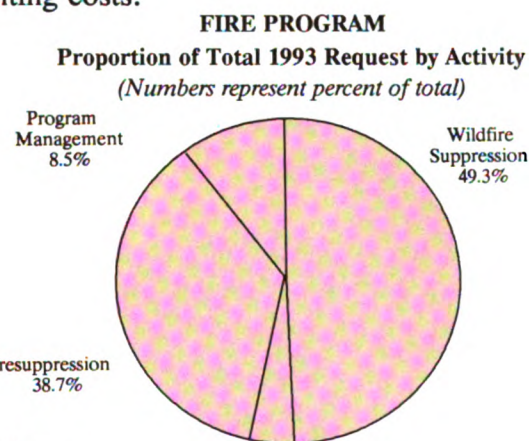
The BLM administers the Department of the Interior's firefighting account which funds the fire programs of the BLM, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Funds are appropriated to the BLM and are made available by allocation to the other bureaus.

The BLM also operates the Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC) in cooperation with the Forest Service, the National Weather Service and other Interior bureaus. The BLM's Alaska Fire Service located in Fairbanks provides fire protection to all Interior Department and some Alaska Native lands in Alaska.

The Department's total fire program is funded by two separate appropriations: Fire Protection and Emergency Firefighting.

The 1993 request includes \$119.6 million for Fire Protection to fund the nonemergency and predictable aspects of the Departmental fire program including fire program management and presuppression activities. This program maintains the fire management and firefighting workforce and ensures the capability and readiness to protect lives, property and natural resources.

The request of \$113.6 million for Emergency Firefighting (+\$14.0 million over 1992) will fund unpredictable aspects of the Departmental program including fighting wildfires and emergency rehabilitation of burned areas. Requested funding provides a level equal to the past 10-year average of emergency firefighting costs.



RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

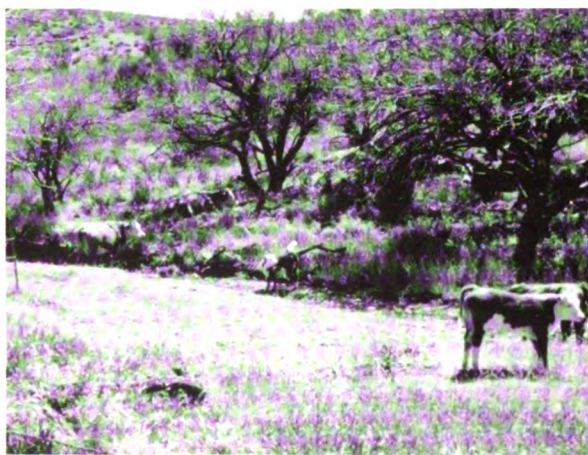
\$10.7 million

Funding for this program comes from 50 percent of grazing fees and a portion of certain acquired land mineral leasing receipts collected during the previous year.

These funds are used for on-the-ground range rehabilitation projects and improvements such as seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and wildlife habitat enhancement, and for project planning and design.

The 1993 President's budget is based on an grazing fee of \$1.92 per animal unit month (AUM), assumed to continue through 1993.

An AUM is generally defined as the amount of forage necessary to sustain one cow and her calf for one month.



The grazing fee helps fund range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

\$8 million

This account pays for BLM's cost of completing work initiated by applicants for various services or uses of the public lands. Funding comes from deposits of money and service charges collected from the applicants. This ensures immediate availability of funds for public demand work such as rights-of-way processing and copying of official land or other records.

This appropriation also funds costs associated with the adopt-a-horse program, rehabilitation of damaged lands and facilities, processing special realty cases, and slash burning in connection with timber operations.

TRUST FUNDS

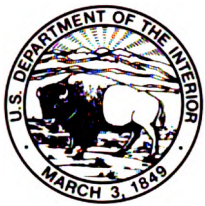
\$7.4 million

In addition to other funds appropriated by Congress, the BLM has authority to accept contributions from non-Federal cooperators each year for the management of public lands. Contributions are made for conservation practices, protection, improvements and surveys of the public lands.



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